April 1999 subject to investment appraisal by the Public Investment Board (PIB). Investment appraisal was undertaken by the PIB in July 1999. In June 2000, a proposal for taking a final investment decision was considered and deferred by the Government. This proposal was formulated taking into account the observations of the PIB regarding viability, desirability of encouraging use of liquefied natural gas as feedstock and demand supply gap forecasts.

(c) Details of imports of urea made to bridge the gap between the requirement and indigenous availability in the last three years, along with the expenditure incurred thereon are as under:—

Year	Import of Urea (LMT)	C&F value (Rs. Crore)
1998-99	5.56	240.00
1999-2000	5.33	197.16
2000-01	Nil	—

Functions of EDCIL

† *376. SHRI VIJAY SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 667, given in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd November, 2001 and state:

(a) the functions of Educational Consultants India Limited, NOIDA;

(b) whether they do possess the requisite expertise and capacity to perform those functions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for giving them work orders by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI):

(a) to (d) The main functions of Educational Consultants India Limited is to offer educational consultancy in India and abroad,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

which includes preparation of detailed project reports for establishment of educational institutions/programmes, educational institutions on turnkey basis, placement of foreign students, secondment/recruitment of teachers, professionals etc. and various other activities. Educational Consultants India Limited has a core staff of 96 employees with expertise and capacity to perform the functions of the Corporation. In addition, the Corporation also engages Consultants on need basis for implementation of various projects.

Pollution in Sabarmati

*377. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of' ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rivers in Gujarat, including the Sabarmati, are polluted by industries discharging effluents into rivers and by municipal wastes thereinto;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) to (c) According to a survey conducted by the State Pollution Control Board in 1997, there were 17 grossly polluted industries which were not having effluent treatment facilities and were discharging untreated effluents into rivers in Gujarat including Sabarmati river. Directions were issued to the State Pollution Control Board to pursue the identified industries to set up the requisite pollution control facilities. As on 30.9.2001, out of the 17 defaulting units, 14 units have provided pollution control facilities and the remaining 3 units are closed. The list of the industries which have provided requisite effluent treatment plants/disposal facilities after issuance of directions and the industries which are closed is at statement *(See* below)

A pollution abatement scheme at an estimated coast of Rs. 93.83